(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्राम स्तर के ब्यौरे नहीं रखती। प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र राज्य क्षेत्र के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्थापित और अनुरक्षित किए जाते हैं।

(ग) विगत दो वर्षों के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत किए गए राज्यवार आवंटन (जिसमें उपकेन्द्रों के निर्माण पर व्यय भी शामिल है) को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1994-95 तथा 1995-96 के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम

(लाख रु०)

	राज्य	1994-95	1995-96
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	750.00	500.00
2.	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	339.00	448.00
3.	असम	1890.00	2048.00
4.	बिहार	996.00	2400.00
5.	गोवा	189.00	170.00
6.	गुजरात	1718.00	2280.00
7.	हरियाणा	900.00	1069.00
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1344.00	1400.00
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1662.00	1946.00
10.	कर्नाटक	3438.00	3168.95
11.	केरल	0.00	0.0
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	3921.13	2919.00
13.	महाराष्ट्र	4884.00	7034.00
14.	मणिपुर	225.00	231.50
15.	मेघालय	535.00	946.00
16.	मिजोरम	273.08	400.00
17.	नागालैंड	95.00	311.00
18.	उड़ीसा	909.57	1293.00
19.	पंजाब	854.08	819.00
20.	राजस्थान	1296.00	7504.00
21.	सिक्किम	101.00	184.80
22.	तमिलनाडु	2679.00	2831.00
23.	त्रिपुरा	450.00	345.00
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3976.00	5098.00
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	600.00	500.00
	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र		
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	372.00	330.00
2.	चंडीगढ़	90.00	119.56
3.	दादरा व नगर हवेली	38.00	45.00
4.	दमण व दीव	45.00	50.00
5.	दिल्ली	0.00	0.00
6.	लक्षद्वीप	48.32	39.35
7.	पांडिचेरी	175.00	214.00
	कुल	36793.00	46644.16

Deregulating Interest Rates for Agricultural Credit

381. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJ1RAO SHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to ease out the credit crunch for the agricultural sectbr. Government propose to deregulate the-interest rates for agricultural credit;

(b) whether low disbursement of credit to the farm sector during the last few years has been considered to be mainly responsible for the sharp decelatation in agriculture production; and

(c) what is Government's assessment about the gap between demand and supply of credit to agricultural sector during 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and the current year, and how it was reflected in decline in agricultural production during these years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) As per extant directions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the rate of interest chargeable by Comcrcial Banks in respect of advances (except export credit and some other advances) arc based on the

size of advance/limit. The present rate of interest are as follows:

Size of credit limit	Rate of interest(%)
(i) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 25.000/-	12.0
(ii) Over Rs. 25,000/- & upto Rs. 2 lakhs	13.5
(iii) Over Rs. 2 lakhs	Free

Regional Rural Banks are free to determine their lending rates. Cooperative Banks are also free to determine their lending rates subject to a minimum of 12.0%

The level of agricultural production depends, *intcr-alia,* on the climatic conditions, preferred cropping pattern, expectation of prices, and use of inputs including credit. Variations in agricultural output cannot, therefore, be solely explained in terms of variations in the use of credit.

The resources of the banking system for lending to agriculture, appropriately augmented by refinance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), are considered adequate to meet the effective demand of credit from the agricultural sector.

NABARD has reported that the ground level credit flow to -agricultural sector has shown a steady growth. From the level of Rs. 11,202 crores in 1991-92, the ground level credit flow under agricultural sector has reached Rs. 16,949 crores at the end of 1993-94. The estimated ground level credit flow to agricultural sector during 1994-95 and 1995-96 is Rs. 21,424 crores and Rs. 24,849 • crores . respectively (Revised Estimates). The ground level credit for agricultural sector during 1996-97 is projected to be Rs. 28,817 crores.

In order to give a greater focus to agricultural lending by public sector banks (PSBs) they have been asked to draw up Special Agricultural Credit Plans (SACPs) by the RBI. The disbursements of public sector banks under SACPs were Rs. 8,255 crores and Rs. 10,172 crores respectively for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96.

While reviewing the performance of banks under 1995-96, the Governor urged the Chief Executives of PSBs to show a growth of a minimum of 25% in their disbursements to agriculture under SACPs 1996-97 over those of 1995-96.

Tcrmii ation of Indian Airlines contract with Private Public Relations Agency

382. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has terminated its contract with a Delhi based Private Public Relations Agency before the expiry of the contract;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only a few years back a PR contract of Air India had met a similar fate;

(c) whether there was a lot of opposition to the award of the I.A.'s contract in aviation circles; and

(d) the reasons for pre-maturc termination and the compensation claim, if any, preferred by the company and decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI C. M. IBRAHIM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No specific complaint was received in this regard.

(d) Air India and Indian Airlines terminated the contracts due to the poor performance of the concerned agencies. No compensation claim has been preferred by the companies.